

Endearment Forms in English and Uzbek Languages

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Annotation: This article illustrates the expression of love in English and Uzbek with the help of various examples, examines the interrelationships, differences and differences between the words expressing love in English and Uzbek. The article also provides alternatives to the words dearment, which are used in both languages.

Keywords: Endearment, study, research, resemblance, love, intimacy, relationship, skill, development, linguistics.

Introduction. Today, the study of foreign languages is more important than ever in our country. In particular, in accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-5117 of May 19, 2021 "On measures to bring the promotion of foreign language learning in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level" special attention is paid to learning and teaching.

We all know that English is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. It is spoken by more than 430 million people worldwide.¹

The human psyche is such that in order to bring them closer together, they need to use kind words to each other. Words that express love bring people closer together. Words that express love can sometimes convey feelings such as caressing, gentleness, or mockery. In English and Uzbek, the endearment is almost identical. Both languages can be represented by the names of things, item names, animal names, or other things in ecclesiastics, expressing love. Modern linguistic research shows that endearment can bring people closer together and change the environment between them in a positive way.

Analysis literature and methodology. Opening the study, James Sledd's "About not teaching search in English", Meleville Anne's "the hardie inheritance it was the first time she had used the endearment, and Rupert responded to it by taking her in his arms", Erskine Barbara's "Midnight is alonely place The endearment frightened her even more than the strange preoccupation on his face had done ", Clive Barker "the great and secret's, In the McGuire, Katz and Hotchkiss households the same exchange, give or take an endearment, took place " articles served as an important source. Galperin's handbook, Stylistics of the English Language, was also important. EV Tikhonova's book "Mediatext as an instrument of verbal diagnostic confessional pressure // World cultural and political and political space: innovations in communication: a collection of scientific works" also contains important information. Also, in comparing the Uzbek language, Shomaksudov A. and others' manuals "Uzbek language stylistics" and M. Khalilova's "Fundamentals of Uzbek language stylistics" served as a necessary source.

Analysis and Results. What do you call your loved one? An important part of the process of falling in love is creating our own little world, and our language plays a big role in that. When we meet and fall in love, a whole new language develops, one of play-words and silly names that

¹ Jeyms Sledd "About not teaching search in English " *English Journal*, 1965-years november.

no one but the happy couple understands. This creative new language helps create a unique bond and brings us closer together.

Language has the power to convey all of our emotions, and when it comes to love, there's often a lot we want to express. So it comes as no surprise to find that the English language is packed full of words of endearment – words that people use every day in conversations with the people that they love, be it family, friends, or that special someone.

In Britain, you'll often find terms of endearment used casually among strangers – the guy that works in the newsagent, the woman who works in the baker shop, or the taxi driver taking you to the station – it may surprise you, but they'll often use terms of endearment as a kind of casual, friendly greeting – it doesn't mean they're in love with you, they're just trying to be nice!²

So here we're going to take a look at some of the most common, so you can add them to your own conversations and understand what Brits mean when they use them.

Love/luv. The term love in Britain is often written as luv, and it gets used simply as a title most of the time. For example, if a woman runs into a man in the street he might say “Watch where you're going, luv!” Similarly, if you walk into a café, whether you're a man or a woman, the waitress might ask you “What are you having, luv?” This is a word that's more often used to address strangers among the working and middle classes and not typically among the upper classes.³

The word can also be associated with the words love in the Uzbek language. Because love is used regularly in everyday conversation, it's very easy to transfer across when speaking to a partner, so many partners will call their loved one love, usually at the end of sentences – “How was your day, love?”, “Hello, love, would you like a cup of tea?” In Uzbek, the word can be expressed in the process of communication, almost like in English. But if it comes from our national mentality, the word is used in a narrow sense.

Honey/hun. Another word that tends to get shortened slightly in common usage – this happens often with terms of affection. Honey is a word that's typically used between couples, but rarely by strangers. It's far more common to hear the word hun used when someone you don't know is talking to you, in much the same way as luv – “what can I get you, hun?”⁴

It's not unusual to find words relating to sweet foods used as terms of endearment, like sugar and honey pie. We find this in languages all over the world, like terron de azucar (sugarlump) in Spain, for example.

The word is also present in the Uzbek language and, as mentioned above, is used in a narrow sense. But in social life, two friends can use it in a conversation or two women close to each other.

Sweetheart⁵

Another term that involves sweetness, sweetheart is used as a term of affection between loved ones and also as a familiar term of address, as in hun or luv. It can be traced all the way back to the 13th Century, where it comes from the Middle English swete hert. Because doctors knew little about our hearts and circulatory systems back then, figurative words were attached to the heart regarding people's personalities, like heavy-hearted, light-hearted, and cold-hearted. As love makes us all giddy, often our hearts beat faster, and so the term swete hert came about to

² Meleville Anne the hardie inheritance it was the first time she had used the endearment, and Rupert responded to it by taking her in his arms.- UK, 2001, 24 p

³ Erskine Barbara Midnight is lonely place The endearment frightened her even more than the strange preoccupation on his face had done. – UK, 2001

⁴ Erskine Barbara Midnight is lonely place The endearment frightened her even more than the strange preoccupation on his face had done. – UK, 2001, 44 p

⁵ Erskine Barbara Midnight is lonely place The endearment frightened her even more than the strange preoccupation on his face had done. – UK, 2001, 45 p

mean a fast beating heart. The term slowly grew into the term sweetheart – often used to address someone who makes your heart throb.

It is also available in Uzbek, with many pictures between the two lovers. But the word sweet, like the words sweetheart, honey above, can also interact between our women and girls. In doing so, they can express feelings such as caressing each other, liking each other.

Dear/dearie

This is another old term of endearment, dating back to at least the early 14th Century. It comes from the Old English *deore* meaning precious, valuable, costly, loved, beloved. It's believed that this is a shortening of *dear one*, which has been used as a term of affection to begin letters since the 1500s.⁶ Today, it's typically used by older couples – not young people as much, and it's another term that you find strangers using sometimes too – “What can I get you from the menu, dear?”

In Uzbek, this word can often be applied to one of the couple. , we also meet occasionally in the language of modern loves. , there are cases when this word is fulfilled among friends who have been dear for a long time. When two friends see each other as an example, it is possible in the format of "are you dear".

Darling. Darling is a word that truly crosses boundaries of class. It's used as a term of affection by the upper classes – “I love you, darling”, down to the taxi cab driver on the street – “Where you goin', darlin'?” It's though that this term of endearment is really a reworking of *dear*, from the Old English *deorling*, becoming *deyring* during the 1500s, and eventually *darling*.⁷

The word has existed in Uzbek linguistics since ancient Turkic times and means mutual respect and love. Similarly, in the Uzbek language, this word is also used as a personal name. As an example, like Azizbek, Azizahon

Babe/baby. This is one of the most common terms of endearment all around the world, and there's a very good reason for this. Loved ones and babies tend to evoke the same kind of emotions in us – we want to care, love for and protect them – we view them as precious. And so the word baby came to be used for lovers too, particularly in the US. Babe is simply a shortening of baby and is heard far more commonly in Britain today. Calling a woman baby can be seen as being condescending, unless it's being used comically or playfully. Unlike the rest of the words above, both babe and baby tend only to be used by couples and not by strangers.

In Uzbek, the word is used more in its own sense, referring to a person who has just been born. But when the word is used in a figurative sense, it can be interpreted as a joke, a laugh, or a mockery among the subconscious.

Let us now consider the words of love used only in a certain part of the country, not all over the UK. Uzbek also has such words, which are often defined by the difference between dialects and dialects

Regional terms of endearment

These are common in specific areas of the country, and you'll often only hear them used in certain parts of the UK.

- **Hen** – Head to Glasgow in Scotland and, if you're a woman, you'll be called this all the time – “Salt and vinegar on your fish and chips, hen?”

⁶ Clive Barker the great and secret's, In the McGuire, Katz and Hotchkiss households the same exchange, give or take an endearment, took place.- USA, 2009

⁷ Clive Barker the great and secret's, In the McGuire, Katz and Hotchkiss households the same exchange, give or take an endearment, took place.- USA, 2009

- **Duck/me duck** – Another example of a bird-based term of affection, this is one you'll hear around the Midlands of England, usually when a man addresses a woman or a woman addresses a man – “Alright, me duck?”
- **Pet** – See how the Brits like to use animals as terms of affection. Calling someone pet doesn't mean you think they're your little lapdog, it's a typical way to end a greeting to someone in the North East of England – “How you doing, pet?”
- **My lover** – Don't be alarmed if you're in the South West of England and anyone calls you this. It doesn't mean that they want to take you to bed! It's a common term of endearment and greeting in this area, so even the milkman might greet you with a “Good mornin' , me lover!”
- **Babes** – If you're in Essex (just east of London) you'll hear this at the end of sentences all the time – “Fancy going into town, babes?”
- **Boyo** – Typically most of these terms of endearment are used to address women, but this Welsh term is primarily used between men, in much the same way as mate or pal – “Alright, boyo? What you been up to?”

Princess/treasure/beautiful – Have you encountered any Cockney yet? The language of East London, typically working class, if you're a woman in the back of a black London cab the chances are that you've been called one of these. The use of these words can seem quite patronizing, but they are meant in a friendly, affectionate way, not really meant to offend – “Lovely chattin' to ya, princess!”⁸

All of the above words have alternative variants in Uzbek, which mean almost the same thing. But even if the above themselves are translated as they are read, the meaning is almost unchanged. Because caressing, feeling love can be expressed in Uzbek as above.

In both English and Uzbek, words that make you feel love are not always used. the situation, environment and location of their use should be taken into account

There are certain times and situations when it is okay to use these. Overall, it is more often okay for a woman (especially an older woman) to use a term of endearment than a man, but there are many different situations where anyone can use them!

Some times when affectionate nicknames are okay include:

When you are in a romantic relationship with the person.⁹

With your family.

With your close friends.

With other people who use nicknames (it means they might be comfortable with them).

In informal situations (like at a party if you do not know someone's name).

With kids.

Some times when it is not okay to use terms of endearment are:

When you do not know if someone would be okay with it.

If you are a man speaking to a girl or woman (it can be seen as rude or inappropriate).

With someone you do not know.

In professional settings like work or school.

⁸ Гальперин И. Р. Стилистика английского языка. М.: Книжный дом «ЛИБРОКОМ», Изд.5, 2013. 336 с.

⁹ Тихонова Е. В. Медиаатекст как инструмент вербальной диагностики конфессиональной напряженности // Мировое культурно-языковое и политическое пространство: инновации в коммуникации: сборник научных трудов. М.: ТрансАрт, 2014. С. 172–186

Keep in mind that these are not real, strict “rules.” Every situation is different. Sometimes using a nickname can be seen as condescending—it might seem like you are saying that you are more important, mature or smarter than the other person. If you are not sure how someone will react to being called a nickname, just do not do it!

Some terms of endearment are flattering to the person – they make the person feel good about themselves. You can focus on a beautiful feature (a physical part of a person, like eyes or hair), or just call them beautiful.

Blue eyes: When someone has beautiful eyes, you can use the color of their eyes as a term of affection. You can call them blue eyes or brown eyes, or any other eye color. (In fact, eyes are such an important trait that there are classic songs about both blue eyes and brown eyes!)

Beautiful: Calling someone you don’t know beautiful is a way of flirting with them. You can say “hey there, beautiful” to greet them. When you call your love beautiful, it is very flattering! Beautiful can only be used for women—you might call a man handsome instead (“hey there, handsome!”).

Gorgeous: Gorgeous means “very beautiful,” and it is used in the same way as beautiful. The biggest difference is that you can call a man gorgeous too!

Hottie: Saying someone is hot means you find them attractive, and a hottie is an attractive person. Be careful when you are using this term with women you are not close with, because in that case it is a rude way of flirting! When you are in a relationship with someone, though, hottie is a sweet nickname for both girls and guys.

These words are used in a narrow sense in the Uzbek language as above. because these words do not fit our national mentality. it is not expedient to use these words anywhere or in any frame, because of such qualities as shame, chastity, shame, which have been formed for a long time. These words are only good if used in a circle of lovers or family.

What are English and Uzbek terms of endearment?

Although they go by many monikers—“pet names” and “nicknames,” to name a few—their purpose is the same. Terms of endearment are used to strengthen relationships. The relationship can be familial (e.g., between a mother and child) or platonic (e.g., between good friends). However, in many cases, terms of endearment are used in romantic relationships (e.g., between dating and long-term couples).¹⁰

In the Uzbek language, it has become a tradition to call animals by the names of animals to express their love for each other or to caress them. For example, in Uzbek, “How are you, my rabbit?” or “What did you do today, kitten?” can be expressed in words such as.

Common English terms of endearment

While there will always be regional variations in English, there are some common terms of endearment that you'll find in most variations of English.

For example,

Names derived from food are common

For example, “sugar,” “honey,” or “pumpkin”

Names associated with small things are very popular

For example, “bean,” “bunny,” or “baby”

Names that are considered “classics” remain popular

¹⁰ Meleville Anne the hardie inheritance it was the first time she had used the endearment, and Rupert responded to it by taking her in his arms.- UK, 2001, 53 P

For example, "darling," "love," or "sweetheart"

Finally, new names are emerging on social media

For example, "bae"

The above words of kindness in English are also present in our Uzbek language and have almost the same form. They are very compatible with each other on the surface of representation. It is almost identical in terms of category.

Studies and surveys on terms of endearment in English and Uzbek language

Unfortunately, while there have been studies and surveys on the impact of these terms in relationships, the total number of them is relatively small. However, a hallmark study by Carol J. Bruess and Judy C. Pearson in the *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships* found a positive relationship between using terms of endearment and marital satisfaction within the first five years of marriage.

Much research has been done on the study of words denoting love in English and Uzbek. Perhaps one of the reasons for this is that these terms of love do not fit into our national mentality. But it studies the modern changes in linguistics.

Conclusion. In short, the words for love in English and Uzbek differ in the way they are used almost identically. From the above considerations, it can be seen that a lot of research has been done on the topic under study. In today's information age, the study of words denoting love is becoming increasingly important in the process of globalization. Because today's young people are developing in harmony with the times in all respects, and this increases their interest in seeking new knowledge, new information. Most of our young people today already know or are learning English, which has become an international language. This will increase their interest in English culture and English linguistics. If the words expressing love are misunderstood and accepted as they are, some moral values may be cracked. This is why it is so important to study this topic among linguists today.

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